



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

PRESS OF
THE NEW ERA PRINTING COMPANY
LANCASTER, PA.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE

CONDUCTED BY DR ALEXANDER F. CHAMBERLAIN

[NOTE.—Authors, especially those whose articles appear in journals and other serials not entirely devoted to anthropology, will greatly aid this department of the *American Anthropologist* by sending direct to Dr A. F. Chamberlain, Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts, U. S. A., reprints or copies of such studies as they may desire to have noticed in these pages. — EDITOR.]

GENERAL

Adachi (B.) Die Porosität des Schädeldaches. (Z. f. Morph. u. Anthr., Berlin, 1904, VII, 373-378, 2 pl.) Describes two cases of extreme porosity of the vault of the cranium (Dyak, Egyptian),—such porosity does not occur in European skulls.

Anthropology at the St. Louis Exposition. (Amer. Antiq., Chicago, 1904, XXVI, 116-120, 1 fig.) Notes on Patagonian giants, aboriginal groups, section of archeology, etc.

Atgier (M.) Ibères et Berbères : origine et significations diverses de ces expressions ethniques. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1904, V^e s., V, 110-111.) Dr A. argues that in the Kabylian *iberik*, "the blacks," lies the origin of the Latin *Iberi* and its cognates and descendants. From the same root by reduplication came *Berber*, etc. Black hair, not skin, is connoted.

Bardeen (C. R.) Numerical vertebral variation in the human adult and embryo. (Anat. Anz., Jena, 1904, XXV, 497-519.) Résumés data. Author recognizes in development of spinal column and appendages 4 periods (pre-pelvic, chondro-factive, ossificative, — prenatal, post-natal, — adult). B. concludes among other things that "regional variation in the vertebral column is an inherited condition, manifesting itself early in embryonic development." Variation seems to be greater in females than in males, and in Baltimore negroes than in whites as to number of presacral vertebrae. The tendency toward reduction and increase in the number of presacral vertebrae seems equal. The article has abundant statistics and a bibliography of 46 titles.

Bloch (A.) Des variations de longueur de l'intestin. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1904, V^e s., V, 160-197.) Résumés knowledge of the length of the intestines in the animals and man (pp. 177-195). The effects of disease, obesity, race, etc., are discussed. The intestine of the child is relatively longer than that of the adult. The variability of the adult intestine is due to the fact that its length is sometimes congenital and sometimes acquired (often as a result of disease, etc., or obesity). The Japanese (a more or less herbivorous race) seem to possess the longest intestines. As to sex-differences the authorities are not in agreement.

— **et Vigier (P.)** Recherches histologiques sur le follicule pileux et le cheveu de deux nègres décédés à Paris. (Ibid., 124-132, 5 fgs.) Details concerning the pilose follicle and hair of a negro from Loango and of another from Accra in Guinea. The notable peculiarity of the negro's follicle is the oblique semi-circular crest. The particular form and structure of the pilose follicle are not confined to the negro, — the Bushman has them. Whether the recurved follicle is found in the negro new-born child is not known.

Buron (E. J. P.) L'abbé Casgrain (J. Soc. Améric. de Paris, 1904, N. s., I, 344-346.) Sketch of life and activities of the distinguished French Canadian man of letters, historian, genealogist, etc.

Buschan (G.) Kultur und Gehirn. (A. f. Rassen- u. Ges.-Biol., Berlin, 1904, I, 689-701.) Résumés briefly studies of Broca, Schmidt, Hunt, Matiegka, Marchand, Spitzka, Costa Ferreira, Galton and Venn, Vaschide and Pelletier, Pfit-

ner, Bartels, Papillault, etc., concerning the relations of size of skull and brain to progress in civilization and culture. Dr G. concludes that increase of brain-volume and increase of culture go together and brain sinks with disappearing culture (*e. g.*, ancient and modern Egyptians). Also that the gift of modern culture is for certain primitive peoples fatal and brain-killing.

Carruth (W. H.) Adolf Bastian. (Open Ct., Chicago, 1904, xviii, 321-330.) Sketch of life and philosophy with list of 30 published books and portrait. To Bastian belongs the credit of originating the expression *Völkergedanken*, or "race thoughts" as it has been translated, — the matter of primary interest is the primitive man's conception of the universe.

Carus (P.) The ascent of man. (Ibid., 178-190, 6 fgs.) Discusses "evolution," Neanderthal skull, the Mitchell-Ward restoration of Neanderthal man, Gabriel Max's painting of the *Homo alalus*, etc. Dr C. accepts the Neanderthal skull as of primitive man, and posits the origin of mankind in the north, where, through stress of environment, ape-men developed altruism and intelligence.

— A new religion. (Ibid., 355-372, 398-420, 17 fgs.) Treats of Babism, "the youngest faith on earth" and its chief exponents. Some think it may some day become the religion of Persia.

— Stone worship. (Ibid., 660-685, 33 fgs.) Treats of the matsebah, jachin and boaz, the matsebah as Bethel (Jacob's dream), Gilead and Gilead, obelisks, the destruction of matsebahs in Judea, the kudurrus of ancient Babylonia, Stonehenge (a place of sun-worship), the Tibetan pyramid of peace, the runic stone of Gottorp (Sleswick), menhirs and dolmens, the memorial stones of the Khasi (India), etc. The stone itself is not worshipped, but is a marker for the presence of deity.

— How history is transfigured by myth, (Ibid., 690-694.) Shows the mixture of fact and fancy in what we believe to be history. Takes the opposite view to Mr Shaw (*q. v.*).

Chamberlain (A. F. and I. C.). Studies of a child, II. (Pedag. Sem., Worcester, 1904, xi, 452-483.) Treats of agglutination, analogy, caressive repetitions, comparison, definitions, *father* and

mother, favorite phrases, negation, *obiter dicta*, order of words, parareplication, plural-forms. Poetry and rhythmic speech, prefix, preterite-forms, reduplication, reproduction of nursery-rhymes, spontaneous language, word-forms differing slightly from the adult, word-groups, words "original" or "invented," words pseudo-primitive in form, words with special meanings, etc. Second article of the authors' dealing with the psychological phenomena of their own child.

— Child study and related topics in recent Italian scientific literature. (Ibid., 508-515.) Résumés articles, etc., relating to child-life, craniology, criminology, fatigue, feeble-minded, foot, genius, giantism, inbreeding, Italia "barbara," jargons, man and woman, mental and physical, microcephaly, race and individual, school-excursions, stature.

— Child study and related topics in recent Russian scientific literature. (Ibid., 516-520.) Résumés articles relating to brain-conformation, brain-cortex, continuance of growth, ear, eye-growth, fertility, giantism, heart, heredity, idiocy, microcephaly, precocious development, puberty, seasonal growth, still-birth, suicide.

— Use and domestication of the horse. (Am. Antiq., Chicago, 1904, xxvi, 164-167.) Résumés recent articles of Zaborowski, Ridgeway, von Negelein, Munro. Zaborowski and von Negelein do not believe the horse was domesticated in quaternary times, — the horse was first used for food. Ridgeway thinks the horse was driven before ridden, and that Africa was the home of the "Arab steed."

Conservation (La) des os dans les tombes. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1904, v, s., v, 99-100.) In opposition to Manouvrier, M. Emile Rivière argued that water and humidity are not prime destructive agents of osseous remains. Dr Baudouin took a similar view and suggested experiments in the softening of bones.

Eijkman (P. H.) Weiteres über das neue graphische System für die Kraniaologie. (Hdln. v. d. Nederl. Anthr. Ver., Den Haag, 1904, i, 83-103, 10 fgs.) Treats of height of skull, rational modulus, index-system, necessity of three-sided system, racial mixture and

crossing, exactness, group-division, etc. The graphic system can be used to compare with each other different methods of measurement. E. would reject the index-system for the relative mass-system developed on the ideas of Schmidt.

Evans (H. R.) The legendary and the real Napoleon. (Open Ct., Chicago, 1904, XVIII, 584-605, 8 fgs.) Cites legends produced by the Egyptian campaign, etc., the opinions of poets, historians, novelists, and others as to the real and the legendary Napoleon. The theosophists might win some comfort from the fact that the face of a statue of Rameses now in the Turin Museum and the face of Bartelda, a young Apache Indian, both strongly resemble in profile the great Corsican. There is also a *rapprochement* between Napoleon and Alexander the Great.

Gfeller (S.) Der Schulgang unseres Herren und Heilandes Jesu Christi. (Schw. Arch. f. Volksk., Zürich, 1904, VII, 154-157.) Gives text of poem (Bern, 1563) on the school-going of Jesus.

Hochstetter (F.) Ueber die Nichtexistenz der sogenannten Bogenfurchen an den Gehirnen lebensfrisch konservierter menschlicher Embryonen. (Verh. d. anat. Ges., Jena, 1904, 27-34, 5 fgs.) Author still holds to the post-mortem origin of these "transitory" furrows.

Hutchinson (W.) What the dog is built to do. (Open Ct., Chicago, 1904, XVIII, 577-583.) Popular discussion. Dr H. thinks dog the earliest domestic animal,—"long before the dawn of history he had become our companion in the chase, then the most important occupation of life,"—and grants him a "record of at least 10,000 years of continuous service and devotion to our race." To chase and catch were long his chief acts.

Kassel (C.) Androgynous man in myth and tradition. (Ibid., 525-530.) Treats of the idea of "man-woman" in Aryan myth, Hebrew Bible, Plato's *Symposium*, the words of Jesus, facts of biology (Haeckel), etc. A pre-sexual androgynous condition is posited.

Keibel (Hr.) Zur Entwicklungsgeschichte der Affen. (Verh. d. anat. Ges., Jena, 1904, 156-163.) Describes feti (from material of Selenka and Hubrecht) Semnopithec, Hylobates, Orang, Macaque, etc., and man. There is a strik-

ing similarity between the young embryos of the various monkeys and the much more developed human embryos. The occurrence of a schwanzfeder in the long-tailed monkeys is noteworthy. The importance of slight variations and even "arabesques of development" for phylogeny is emphasized. In the discussion G. Retzius showed that the pads in the hands and feet of the monkey embryos were less developed than those of man,—the saying of K. von Bardeleben is illustrated here, that man is a more primitive monkey than the monkeys themselves."

Krämer (A.) Der Neubau des Berliner Museums für Völkerkunde im Lichte der ethnographischen Forschung. (Globus, Brnschw., 1904, LXXXVI, 21-24.) Dr A., who remarks that since Goethe no one has so clearly pointed out "the yellow peril" as the present Kaiser, proposes to make the Berlin Museum solely a "Museum for Asiatic Culture." In another location the collections relating to "primitive peoples" (American Indians, Africans, except Mediterranean races, people of Australasia and Polynesia, Indonesians, etc.) should be accommodated. This limitation to Asiatic culture had been previously advocated by O. Münsterberg.

Lasch (R.) Wachstumszeremonien der Naturvölker und die Entstehung des Dramas. (Ibid., 137-138.) Critical résumé of the monograph of Preuss (see *American Anthropologist*, 1904, N. S., VI, 359), on phallic growth demons, etc. and the origin of the *minus* and the clown. The primitive mime-drama is, in its beginnings, an act of worship and magic and is intimately connected with religious ideas as to the begetting of the natural products of the field.

Lewis (J. F.) "Teigdrücke" — prints in paste. (Proc. Num. & Antiq. Soc. of Phila., 1902-1903 [1904], 189-194, 1 fg.) Of "paste-prints," made by printing the design from the plate or block with paste instead of ink, only some 100 are known altogether. They may antedate ink printing and "belong to the very dawn of the art of engraving for the purpose of reproducing designs." They were made in Germany (probably Bavaria) before 1500, possibly before 1450. *Teigdrücke* are usually found pasted in books.

- "Schrotblätter;" or, prints in the "manière criblée," with some consideration of a set of eight such prints associated with typographic text. (Ibid., 105-210, 9 pl.) These prints are so called from the dots of the design, suggesting that "the plate from which they were printed had been gnawed or indented, or pierced through like a sieve." They belong among the earliest forms of engraving for reproducing designs, and their chief period was 1470-1500. Like the *Teigdrücke*, they are probably of Bavarian origin.
- Loisel** (G.) Sur Ernst Haeckel. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1904, v^e s., v, 197-199.) Résumés Haeckel's *Anthropogenie* (5^e Aufl., Leipzig, 1903).
- MacCurdy** (G. G.) John Wesley Powell. (J. Soc. Améric. de Paris, 1904, N. S., I, 339-344.) Sketch of life and scientific activities with chronological list of publications.
- Mentré** (F.) La simultanéité des découvertes scientifiques. (Rev. Scientif., Paris, 1904, v^e s., II, 555-559.) Contains a list of *simultaneous* scientific discoveries in mathematics, astronomy, mechanics, physics, chemistry, biology, sociology. These simultaneous discoveries are due neither to accident nor to the free will of the men of science, but rather to an external and an internal determinism of a social character. Every moment has its scientific milieu of ideas, acts, and objects. Contemporary men of genius working in the same field have, as it were, "a common soul" and a common environment.
- Meyer** (A. B.) Neue Mitteilungen über Nephrit. (Globus, Brnschw., 1904, LXXXVI, 53-55.) Discusses recent examples of the occurrence of nephrite in New Guinea, Australia, Brazil, Celebes, and the southern Tirol,—the last a votive axe found in 1903 at Vervo. Crude nephrite is now reported from several parts of New Guinea, Australia, and Brazil. The importation theory has recently received several other hard blows.
- Mogk** (E.) Die Volkskunde im Rahmen der Kulturentwicklung der Gegenwart. (Hess. Bl. f. Volksk., Leipzig, 1904, III, 1-15.) According to the author the object of theoretical folklore is to know the idea-world of the folk in its processes and to obtain a psychological understanding of the individual phenomena, and to work on that basis is the most important task of practical folklore. The field of the destructive amateur will be narrowed and the scientific method more and more employed. As a science, folklore belongs with the culture-sciences. A knowledge of the folk-soul is necessary for the clergy, the teachers, the statesmen. M. is of opinion that the estrangement of the educated classes from the *vulgus* accounts for the success of the propaganda of social democracy in Germany.
- Pearson** (K.) On the inheritance of the mental and moral characters in man, and its comparison with the inheritance of the physical characters. (J. Anthr. Inst., Lond., 1903, XXXIII, 179-237.) In this article, mainly consisting of diagrams and statistics resulting from the study of the brothers and sisters in 1000 families, Dr P. treats of health, color of eyes and hair, curliness of hair, cephalic index, head length, breadth and auricular height, athletic power; vivacity, assertiveness, introspection, popularity, conscientiousness, temper, ability, handwriting. The number of school boys examined was 1918, girls 2014. Dr P. concludes that "the degree of the resemblance of the physical and mental characters in children is one and the same." This sameness involves a like heritage from parents, and "we inherit our parents' tempers, our parents' conscientiousness, shyness and ability, even as we inherit their stature, forearm and span." Intelligence can be aided and be trained, but "no training or education can *create* it." It must be bred. The great problem is to make the best families and stocks more fertile than the bad.
- Peet** (S. D.) The tree of life among all nations. (Am. Antiq., Chicago, 1904, XXVI, 1-16, 7 fgs.) General discussion of occurrence of these symbols in Asia and America (Mayas chiefly).
- Superstition a means of defense. (Ibid., 48-56, 6 fgs.) Author holds that "the most interesting method of defense was that which came from the combination of religious symbols and mechanical contrivances," as, e. g., at Ft. Ancient, Ohio. Totem-posts are another example.
- Architecture in the protohistoric age. (Ibid., 89-104, 13 fgs.) Treats

of Egypt, Crete and the Mediterranean islands, Asia Minor, etc. The end of the protohistoric period is marked by the appearance of the column; it began with the use of bronze. The rock-cut tombs of Phrygia and Lydia are imitative of the house.

— The distribution of pile-dwellings. (Ibid., 127-130, 4 fgs.) Notes of a general character on Swiss lake-dwellings and those of the Pacific.

Retzius (G.) Die sog. Tastballen an den Händen und Füßen des Menschen. (Verh. d. Anat. Ges., Jena, 1904, 41-43, 3 fgs.) Author shows that the pads, well developed in most of the adult monkeys, develop in the man during the third fetal month, and then from the fourth month, "regress." According to Keibel the pads are also present in monkey-embryos.

Robin (P.) Substance et populations. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1904, v^e s., v, 76-79.) Author holds, with Gabriel Giroud in his *Population de subsistances* (Paris, 1904), that one-third of mankind are condemned to die of hunger, and nine-tenths have their end hastened through insufficient food. Hence, the author argues, the advocates of "parental prudence" need not appear as mere suppliants. In the discussion M. Lejeune pointed out some of the fallacies in such arguments.

Schaper (A.) Zur Frage der Existenzberechtigung der Bogenfurchen am Gehirne menschlicher Embryonen. (Verh. d. anat. Ges., Jena, 1904, 35-37, 5 fgs.) S. produces evidence to confirm the views of Höchstetter (q. v.)

Schwaëblé (R.) L'alchimie en 1904. (Rev. Scientif., Paris, 1904, 5^e s., II, 396-398.) Notes on modern alchemists, their claims and alleged performances. There are those who pore over the old texts and the so-called "unitary chemists." Likewise those stand between the two like the Society of Alchemists of France, with its organ *Rosa Alchemica*. M. Schwaëblé has published a book entitled *Commentaires alchimiques*.

Shaw (G. W.) Mythopoeic erudition. (Open Ct., Chicago, 1904, XVIII, 687-689.) Author argues against resolving the stories of the Trojan war, Samson, William Tell, etc., into solar myths. See *Carus* (P.).

Steizi (G.) Intorno alla struttura dell' ipofisi nei vertebrati. (A. d. Accad. Sci. Ven.-Trent.-Isti., Padova, 1904, N. s., I., 70-141, 9 fgs.) Résumés literature of subject,—bibliography of 49 titles. The *hypophysis cerebri* or pituitary gland is interesting by reason of the so-called chromophile and chromophobic cells, the existence of the two portions of the glandular lobe and the way of defluxion of the secretion. These questions Dr S. discusses in detail.

Stevenson (C.) The tournament and the joust. (Proc. Num. and Antiq. Soc. of Phila., 1902-1903 [1904], 145-172, 5 pl.) Treats of name, method of holding, arms and armor, etc. Decadence of tournament and joust dates from middle of 16th century,—death of Henry II in famous joust with Comte de Mongomeri. They came into existence with the Middle Ages.

Stratz (C. H.) De phylogenetische betekenenis van het mamma-organ. (Hdln. v. d. Nederl. Anthr. Ver., Den Haag, 1904, I, 81-82.) Dr S. distinguishes four forms of mammae, the *mamma infantilis*, *areolomamma*, *mamma areolata*, *mamma papillata*,—the third is "primitive" and the fourth "progressive," the one characterizing the negro, the other the white races. Further details are given in Dr S.'s *Die Naturgeschichte des Menschen* (Stuttgart, 1904).

Thomas (N. W.) Der Internationale Katalog der naturwissenschaftlichen Literatur. Abteilung P: Physische Anthropologie. (Globus, Brnshwg., 1904. LXXXVI, 185-187.) Critique of the section on physical anthropology of the *International Catalogue of Scientific Literature*. T. advocates an annual author bibliography.

Vierkandt (A.) Der Mimus. (Ibid., 1904, LXXXV, 356-358.) Critical résumé of Hermann Reich's *Der Mimus. Ein literar-entwicklungsgeschichtlicher Versuch*, Bd. I. Erster u. Zweiter Th. (Berlin, 1903), devoted to the study of the history and evolution of the kind of poetry designated by the classical term *mimus*. Vierkandt does not quite approve Reich's derivative of the Greek *mimos* from a certain species of older religious representations. The influence of the *mimos* is seen in the "fool" of Shakespeare, the clown of the circus, etc.

Ward (D. J. H.) First yearly meeting of the Iowa Anthropological Association. (Iowa J. of Hist. & Pol., Iowa City, 1904, II, 342-368.) Résumés proceedings and papers read by Messrs Wilder (Physiography), Nutting (Biology), Fairbanks (Archeology), Shimek (Loess), Paarmann (Davenport Academy), Flom (Philology), Loos (Sociology), Bolton (Education), Shambaugh (History), McGee (Human Progress), on various aspects of anthropology.

EUROPE

Annandale (N.) The survival of primitive implements, materials and methods in the Faeroes and south Iceland. (J. Anthr. Inst., Lond., 1903, XXXIII, 246-258, 1 pl.) Treats of objects of stone, bone and skin (hammers, pounders, sinkers for fishing-lines, hand-querns, weights and whorls, stone lamps, — in use comparatively recently, — toys and implements from bones of whales, bone-skates, pins, needles, fish-carriers, bone-sinkers, weaver's sword, skin shoes, floats, puffin-wing brooms; skin-windows, — now obsolete), baskets and creels. The resemblance between these baskets and certain clay vessels is very striking.

Bates (W. N.) Scenes from the *Æthiopsis* on a black-figured amphora. (Trans. Dept. Arch. Univ. of Penn., Phila., 1904, I, 45-50, 2 pl.) Describes fragments of Greek vases from Orvieto in ancient Etruria on which are represented "two of the most important events described in the *Æthiopsis*, namely, the death of Antilochus and the death of Achilles." The *Æthiopsis*, continuation of the *Iliad*, was the work of Arctinus of Miletus.

Baudouin (M.) L'influence du mariachinage sur les formes de natalité. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1904, v^e s., v, 80-87.) From a statistical study of the birth and marriage data of the de Mont region, Dr B. concludes that the custom of "mariachinage" or pre-marriage sexual relations has a more moralizing effect than at first sight would be granted, — although $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ of the young women marry *enceinte*, for it overbalances the illegitimate births. It also seems to favor marriage and does not reduce the birth-rate. The author considers that "so poetic and fecund a custom" adds

some romance to the acts necessary for the perpetuation of the species.

— Les menhirs satellites des mégalithes funéraires. (Ibid., 139-142.) Dr B. argues that among menhirs properly so-called, exclusive of alignments and cromlechs, are to be distinguished isolated large menhirs or "indicator menhirs at a distance," and the lesser menhirs close to funerary megaliths, which when very near and regularly disposed may be called satellites of the megalithic sepulture, and they may indicate that the dolmen or covered way was formerly hidden from the eye. The "pierre folle" of Plessis and the "covered way" of the Landes are cited.

Béraud (G.) Galet-polissoirs. (Ibid., 153-154.) Author has found 135 of these pebbles at 11 "stations." They were probably used to make the grooves of the polishers for use on stone axes.

von Binzer (C. A. L.) Die Römerwege zwischen der Unterveser und der Niederelbe und die mutmasslichen Ankerplätze des Tiberius im Jahre 5 n. Chr. (Globus, Brnnschw., 1904, LXXXVI, 37-41.) The place of anchoring of Tiberius must have been in the region of the lake near Bederkesa, then connected with the Elbe or the mouth of the Oste.

Boyd (Harriet A.) Gournia. — Report of the American Exploration Society's Excavations at Gournia, Crete, 1901-1903. (Trans. Dept. Arch., Univ. of Penn., Phila., 1904, I, 7-44, 1 pl., 21 fgs., map.) Treats of Turkish, Venetian, Græco-Roman, Iron age (1700-1500 B. C.), Bronze age (before 1100 B. C.) ruins and remains, literary testimony on the isthmus, the town and its buildings, stone tools, bronze tools and weapons, stone vases, lamps, basins, pottery (painted and unpainted), modeling, engraving, writing, etc. Gournia is thought to be one of the 90 cities mentioned by Homer.

Burns (C. M.) A few impressions of Segesta and Selinus. (Proc. Num. & Antiq. Soc. of Phila., 1902-1903 [1904], 185-186, 2 pl.) Describes ruins as seen in 1902-1903. At Selinunte are the ruins of 7 temples, some of immense proportions.

Carus (P.) Russian icons. (Open Ct. Chicago, 1904, XVIII, 449-453, 9 fgs.) Describes in particular the famous fold-

ing icon of St Petersburg and reproduces this and others.

Cooley (A. S.) The Macedonian tomb and the battlefield of Cheroneia. (Rec. of Past, Wash., 1904, III, 131-143, 7 fgs.) Résumés the investigations of Dr G. Soteriades. The large funeral mound is identified with the tomb of the Macedonians mentioned by Plutarch. The colossal stone lion, marking the grave of the Thebans, blown up during the Greek Revolution, is now being restored.

Crépin (G.) et **Laville** (A.) Découverte et fouille du dolmen de Mériel. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1904, v^e s., v, 117-118.) Notes on discovery in December, 1903, of the Mériel dolmen and the objects (pottery fragments, flint implements, stone and bone ornaments, flint arrowheads and axes) found. The human bones include a trepanned skull.

Crittenden (A. R.) The topography and monuments of ancient Rome. (Rec. of Past, Wash., 1904, III, 310-314, 5 fgs.) Résumés Professor S. B. Platner's *Topography and Monuments of Ancient Rome* (Boston, 1904).

Dana (C. E.) The English coronation, its service and its history. (Proc. Num. and Antiq. Soc. of Phila., 1902-1903 [1904], 99-133.) Contains interesting historical notes on ceremony, etiquette, dress and ornament, the crown, anointment, throne, King's champion, etc.

DeLoe (B. A.) Discovery of an ancient wooden structure in the excavations of Port Zeebrugge. (Rec. of Past, Wash., 1904, III, 344-346, 2 fgs.) Translated from *Bull. d. Mus. R. des Arts Décor. et Industr.*, Brussels. Description of what may have been the frame or ground-work of an artificial island in a marsh. The structure (there is no trace of metal) probably dates from the Roman period.

Delore (M.) Les Romains et les Francs dans les montagnes du centre de la Gaule au sein de l'Arvernica. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1904, v^e s., v, 104-109.) The Arvernica region had special attractions for the Romans,—around St. Flour 18 sites indicating the presence of their civilization have been discovered. The author describes in some detail the finds at the *villa* of Mons, and also some Frankish weapons found in this region.

Dumas (U.) La station des Châtagniers-Baron, Gard. (Ibid., 157-158.) This

neolithic "station" is characterized by the diminutive size of the stone implements found. The pottery (rare) has no spar in the paste. The "station" may be due to a nomadic people with early neolithic culture.

— La grotte Nicolas, commune de Sainte Anastasie, Gard. (Ibid., 158-159.) Brief description of a funeral grotto of the transitional period between the stone age and the age of the metals and the remains of human bones, stone implements, pottery, terra-cotta statuette of a nude man, perhaps the earliest representation of the human figure in this material known.

Gebhardt (A.) Die Rentiere auf Island. (Globus, Brnschw., 1904, LXXXVI, 261-263.) Gives, after Th. Thoroddsen, the history of the reindeer in Iceland, where it is not native as is often stated, but was introduced in 1771 from Norway. The polar-fox is also not indigenous, but an accidental immigrant (originally brought on drift ice).

Hoffmann-Krayer (E.) Knabenschaften und Volksjustiz in der Schweiz. (Schw. Arch. f. Volksk., Zürich, 1904, VIII, 81-99, 161-178.) An interesting and valuable study of societies of the youth and folk-justice in Switzerland. The names of these organizations and their officers, their duties and activities, history and character in the various cantons, are discussed. They busied themselves with wooing and marriage, feasts and festivals, took over the control of certain social, religious, political, military events, etc. They were generally no unruly mob of chance-met youths, but performed distinctly useful service in the community. Dr H.-K. emphasizes their religiousness and sexual morality,—their decrees were directed notably against godlessness, cursing and swearing, breaking the divine commands, wrong conduct on Sundays, holidays, fast days, etc., immorality. In Switzerland, as the occurrence of the *charivari* shows, the amenities of married life came under the eye of folk-justice. The unofficial character of these organizations made it easy for some of them to become mere parodies of official institutions. Their three chief characters were sacral, judicial, military. Beneath all the author sees "belief in the holiness and purifying power of youth."

— Volkmedizinisches. (Schw. Arch. f. Volksk., Zürich, 1904, VIII, 141-153.) Gives numerous items of folk-medicine received in answer to *questionnaire* recently sent out.

Jones (H. S.) Recent discoveries in Rome. (Am. Antiq., Chicago, 1904, XXVI, 236-239.) Notes on excavations in the Forum, the Lacus Curtius, etc. Reprinted from the London *Times*.

K. (W.) Kunstgewerbliche Frauenarbeit in den Ostalpen und Nachbargebieten. (Globus, Brnswgw., 1904, LXXXVI, 93-95.) Treats of the work of women and girls (house-industry especially) in the production of embroidery, carpets, lace (blond, etc.). Lace is made of yarn, silk, silver, gold, etc., in more than 500 patterns at the lace-school at Idria. The Bosnian women are adepts in making oriental carpets. Appenzell embroidery is of great reputation.

Knowles (W. J.) Stone axe factories near Cushendall, County Antrim. (J. Anthr. Inst. Lond., 1903, XXXIII, 360-366, 8 pl.) Describes sites in Ballymon Glen, where thousands of flakes, etc., exist and from which 800 whole axes were obtained. The most favored material used has not been found *in situ* in the district. The boulders, in various states of flaking, indicate the process of manufacture. These implements probably belong to an early stage of the neolithic period, — some have been found in the clay below the peat.

Kopp (A.) Handschrift der Trierer Stadtbibliothek vom Jahre 1744. (Hess. Bl. f. Volksk., Leipzig, 1904, III, 16-54.) Describes, with abundant citation of material, a German song-book in Ms. in the public library of Trier, dating from 1744, and probably belonging originally to a pious Catholic family of Cologne. A number of French pieces are included, — also a few drinking songs and some folk-lyrics.

Kraitschek (G.) Die Menschenrassen Europas. (Polit.-Anthr. Rev., Berlin, 1903-1904, 15-45, 533-547, 684-704.) Résumés data on the races of Europe, their divisions, physical characters, etc. Dr K. recognizes three chief European races: Nordic (light, tall, dolichocephalic) radiating from Scandinavian; south European (dark, short, dolichocephalic); Mediterranean, kin with certain

North African and West Asiatic people, brachycephalic [Mongolian, Celtic or Alpine, — both broad-faced; Sarmatian, long-faced] originating from central Asia.

Krause (E. L.) Einige neuere Ergebnisse der skandinavischen Quartärforschung. (Globus, Brnswgw., 1904, LXXXV, 381-382.) Reviews recent literature on the quaternary period in Sweden and Norway. The middens of Schonen must be older than the remains discovered on the island of Sven and described by Andersson in 1902.

Manouvrier (L.) Incisions, cautérisations et trépanations crâniennes de l'époque néolithique. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1904, v^e s., v, 67-73, 1 fg.) Dr M. argues, as Dr Loydreau did 30 years ago, that the fine thin pieces of flint, quartz, etc., belonging to the neolithic period, were tools of the primitive "surgeon" for use in trepanning, etc. A trepanned skull from the dolmen of Champignolles is described with some detail. (See page 17.)

— Note sur les ossements humains du dolmen du terrier de Cabut, Gironde. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1904, v^e s., v, 73-76.) Describes, with chief measurements, a skull (index 81.8), several mandibles, femurs, etc., from a dolmen of the Morgian epoch at Cabut, much damaged by agricultural operations. One of the astragali found has "an almost simian form."

— Sur l'aspect négroïde de quelques crânes préhistoriques trouvés en France. (Ibid., 119-124, 1 fg.) Dr M. argues that the seemingly negroid aspect of the Mentone crania "is due to morphologic characters whose occurrence together in the same skull is certainly rare in the white race," but does not require the assumption of negro ancestry. They are *female* skulls, which explains some of their peculiar features. The *facies mongoloïdeus* said to be frequent in certain parts of Brittany becomes, when associated with dolichocephaly, a *facies negroïdeus*. The author discusses also the skull from the dolmen of Mériel. See *Crépin et Laville*.

— Crânes de vieillards de l'époque néolithique en France. (Ibid., 101-104, 2 fgs.) Describes two neolithic skulls, from the dolmen of Pocancy and a grotto in Hérault, both of which bear marks of advanced old age. The chief signs of

old age are atrophy of the alveolar portion of the maxillary and the more or less symmetrical sinking of the external table of the parietals, due to atrophy of the spongy tissue of the center. These skulls are interesting in view of the fact that many theorists have not admitted the possibility of the attainment of high old age among the savage ancestors of the present races of man.

Mayr (A.) Die vorgeschichtlichen Denkmäler von Sardinien. (Globus, Brn-schw., 1904, LXXXVI, 133-137.) Résumés present knowledge of Sardinian antiquities — based chiefly on Pinza's *Monumenti primitivi della Sardegna* (Roma, 1901). According to P., with whom M. agrees, the *nuraghi* are "graves" — there exist also the "giants' graves" and the *domos de iana*, or rock graves, besides natural caves. The culture of the *nuraghi*, giants' graves, rock graves, etc., suggests a close connection between Sardinia, the Balearic islands, the islands between Sicily and Africa and the southern part of Spain and France during the bronze period. There is a unity — a sort of "western Mediterranean culture area" indicated. Influences of older Ægean culture are present in this region — also Mycænic and pre-Mycænic both in implements and architecture. The *nuraghi* people were probably of African origin. The specific creators of old Sardinian culture were the Jolai of the ancient Roman writers.

Mehlis (C.) Die Nekropole im Benzenlock bei Neustadt a. d. H. (Ibid., 1904, LXXXV, 388.) Brief account of the contents of 6 tumuli examined in 1904. The neolithic, Hallstatt, La Tène, and Roman periods are all represented — the last two subsequent interments.

Offord (J.) Roman discoveries in Great Britain. (Am. Antiq., Chicago, 1904, XXVI, 17-23.) Treats of discoveries of 1903: altars and tablets from New-castle-upon-Tyne, inscriptions from military station at Brough (Derbyshire) and city of Venta Silurum (Monmouthshire), excavations at Silchester, etc. Frequent references occur in the inscriptions to individuals of German origin among the Roman soldiery in Britain. Some of the deities cited, e. g., *Mogon*, may also be German.

— A prehistoric Scandinavian sun-

chariot. (Ibid., 234-235, 1 fg.) Describes the sun-chariot (dating from ca. 1000 B. C.) found at Trundholm. The author seeks Babylonian or Sumerian connections.

P. Die Karelrier im russischen Gouvernment Twer. (Globus, Brn-schw., 1904, LXXXVI, 188-189.) Brief résumé of data in D. Richter's article on the Karelians of Twer in the *Journal der finnisch-ugrischen Gesellschaft in Helsingfors*, 1904. Folk-literature and folk-songs seem to have vanished — even the recollection of their original home. Russian influence is marked and racial assimilation has increased since the building of schools and the coming of railroads, etc. In the family there is "no suppression of personality." The proportion of males to females is 100 : 110.6.

Reindl (J.) Die ehemaligen Weinkulturen in Südbayern. (Ibid., 1904, LXXXV, 384-387.) Discusses the extent of the vineyards in South Bavaria, the quality of the wine, and the cause of the decline of wine culture (the increasing importation of foreign wines since the 14th century). The vine on the gables of houses and barns, the frequent occurrence of *Wein* in place-names, etc., indicate the influence of this industry since its introductions by the Romans.

Rossat (A.) Les paniers : poème patois. (Schw. Arch. f. Volksk., Zürich, 1904, VIII, 116-140, 196-219.) Gives dialect versions and literary French texts of Raspieler's poem *Les Paniers* (1849), with critical notes on the various versions.

Schöner (G.) Erinnerungen und Ueberlebsel vergangener Zeiten aus dem Dorfe Eschenrod im Vogelsberg. (Hess. Bl. f. Volksk., Leipzig, 1904, III, 54-63.) Reproduces from the narration of an old man 25 items of beliefs, customs, folk-thought, etc., from the village of Eschenrod.

Stückelberg (E. A.) Die Verehrung des h. Morand Mon. (Schw. Arch. f. Volksk., Zürich, 1904, VIII, 220-223, 1 fg.) Gives account of the development of the worship of the late medieval St Morandus of Bâle, limited to the Sundgau.

Tedeschi (E. E.) Contributo alla cranio-logia dei popoli alpini. (A. d. Accad. Sci. Ven.-Trent.-Istr., Padova, 1904,

- N. S., I, 57-69.) Gives measurements and descriptions of 50 male and 50 female skulls from the ossuary of S. Pietro in the commune of Zuglio. Homogeneity in the distribution of the cephalic indexes in both sexes is marked. The female skulls are more rectangular than the male. There are features which suggest artificial deformation rather than ethnic characters.
- Tetzner** (F.) Zur Volkskunde der Serben. (Globus, Brnshwg., 1904, LXXXVI, 85-91, 12 fgs.) Treats of name, dress (particularly bridal), houses, furniture and implements (domestic and agricultural), folk-poetry (hero-song, lyric-poems, etc.). Wooden vessels are still much in use; noteworthy are the east Servian calabashes. The Servian ox-yoke has some peculiarities, likewise the fire-tongs. The "puberty cane" also deserves mention, although some deny its significance.
- Tobler** (A.) Der Volkstanz im Appenzellerlande. (Schw. Arch. f. Volksk., Zürich, 1904, VIII, 100-115, 178-195.) Consists of the music for some 17 Appenzel folk-dances.
- Viré** (A.) Une station solutréenne. Nouvelle grotte et abri sous roche de Lacave, Lot. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1904, 5^e s., v, 63-66.) Describes cave and rock-shelter with remains discovered (flints, bone implements and ornaments, shells, kitchen debris, the last very numerous), of the Solutrean epoch (paleolithic).
- Walker** (F. I.) The story of Pompeii. (Am. Antiq., Chicago, 1904, XXVI, 169-176.) Résumés history and describes excavations and results, as revealing the nature of the city and its inhabitants.
- Weinberg** (R.) Prähistorische Feuersteine und der neolithische Mensch in Baltisch-Russland. (Globus, Brnshwg., 1904, LXXXVI, 231-235, 21 fgs.) The East Baltic region offers comparatively few worked flints, — a dozen or so is the largest find (near Swineek on Lake Burtneck). Implements combining flints and bone (harpoons) occur, and some of the flints are of fine workmanship and belong probably with the Rügen-Pomerania stone-age culture. The Woisek skeleton belongs to a decidedly dolicocephalic type (index 67) — Pomeranian and also Ladoga lake man may be related.
- Der syriänische Pam-Kultus. (Ibid., 259-261.) Describes the Syrian folk-figure of Pam, the highest conception of this people of the governments of Wologda and Archangelsk in European Russia. Pam incarnates the spirit striving after light, the struggle of the soul, the ideal of humanity, the highest aims of man, his boldest hopes, his deepest emotions — he stands high above all that is small and commonplace in the life and activities of men. Pam is perhaps the same as the half-god of the Ugro-Finnish peoples.
- Wilser** (L.) Die Menschenrassen Europas, nach Kraitschek. (Ibid., 45-46.) Résumés the article of Dr G. Kraitschek on European races in the *Politisch-anthropologische Revue*, vols. I-II. Dr W. agrees with K. that the dolichocephalic race of Europe is the oldest, the brachycephalic a later immigrant from the East. Also as to the mixture of Finnish peoples. See *Kraitschek* (G.)
- Winter** (A. C.) Totenklagen der Russen. (Ibid., 1904, LXXXV, 388-389.) Gives German texts of three "death-wails" from Twer, Rāsan and Černigov. In Twer they are called wópi, in Rāsan kriki, in Jaroslav pričóty, in Černigov Zapláčki. The Twer "wail" consists of 140 lines containing many repetitions.
- Wright** (G. F.) The bone cave of San Ciro, Sicily. (Rec. of Past, Wash., 1904, III, 216-219, 2 fgs.) Brief notes on the investigation of this cave in 1830. Immense quantities of bones (chiefly of hippopotami and very fresh), some of which were commercially exploited, were found. Prestwich, the geologist, thought a land subsidence, in times when the hippopotami lived in this part of the world, drove them into the cave for refuge.
- Zaborowski** (S.) La céréale protoaryenne. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1904, 5^e s., v, 87-99.) Treats of limits of the proto-Aryan period, common terms relating to the employment of stone implements (words for knife, sword, razor, arrow, whetstone, etc.), agriculture in the European and Indo-Iranian groups (words for plow, sickle, reap, etc. — the European knowledge of agriculture was earlier than the Indo-Iranian), the late appearance of agriculture (of Teutonic origin) among the

Finns, the proto-Aryan plow, the plants cultivated by the proto-Aryans. Z. thinks that the proto-Aryans long confined themselves to gathering wild grains — first of the cereals was barley, and the oldest names signify not special cereals but simply the grains of the wild plant.

AFRICA

Borchard (L.) Excavations of the German Oriental Society near Abusir. (Rec. of Past, Wash., 1904, III, 195-212, 15 figs.) Gives account of excavations of winters of 1901-1902 and 1902-1903. Describes the temple of King Nerooser-re; the cemetery surrounding "offers traces of all periods of Egyptian civilization." Three types of mastabas were found.

Brower (C. DeW.) Philæ. (Ibid., 259-268, 6 figs.) Historical and descriptive account of Philæ and its famous temples, now threatened with possible submersion by the erection of the great Assouan dam. The author suggests that the new stone bulwark is really more beautiful than the old ruined temples because more useful, now that the day of the Fellaheen has come.

Curtis (W. E.) Ancient cities of Egypt. (Am. Antiq., Chicago, 1904, XXVI, 77-84.) These notes, originally contributed to the Chicago *Record-Herald*, treat of Alexandria, Cairo and its university, stone towers, Memphis, mastaba of Ti, rock-hewn tombs, etc.

David (J.) Notizen über die Pygmäen des Ituriwaldes. (Globus, Brnschw., 1904, LXXXVI, 193-198.) Treats of physical characters, dwellings, implements and utensils (few and pots rare), tobacco (obtained from taller negroes and much used by pygmies), hunting and other activities (traps and pits), counting, language (brief vocabulary including numerals and proper names of men and women). No evidences of degeneration or abnormality exist and the Wambutti have been for centuries the primitive forest folk they are now. There is no symbiosis with the surrounding agricultural peoples, as, e. g., at Mawambi. Dr D. describes (p. 197) a new-born child. Their uncleanliness, dread of water, ignorance of boiling flesh, etc., are noted. The author, from his personal experience, credits these pygmies with great skill in hunting and tracking animals.

von Doering (*Hptm.*) Ueber die Herstellung von Seife in Togo. (Ibid., 282-283.) Describes the manufacture of soap by the negroes of Togo-land. It is made from the ashes of the *kongulu* palm and some other trees and palm-seed oil.

Gewerbe (Das) in Ruanda. (Ibid., 82-83.) Résumé of the article of Dr R. Kandt. See *American Anthropologist*, 1904, vol. VI, N. S., 731.

Hobley (C. W.) British East Africa: Anthropological studies in Kavirondo and Nandi. (J. Anthr. Inst. Lond., 1903, XXXIII, 325-359, 3 pl. 8 figs.) Treats of legends of the origin of the Ja-Luo race and their genealogy, genealogy of the Awa-Wanga, animal-stories of the Ama-Wanga, ghost beliefs of the Ithako, omens, ancestor-worship, charms (a list of the components of the magic necklace of a chief is given at page 345), totems (list given), rain-making, cult of the *mkia* (special mark of married woman), "mika" operation on girls among the Guasangishu and Nandi, naming of children, tattooing and tribal marks, numeral proportion of sexes (table given; in Bantu tribes male births exceed female, in Nilotic vice versa), the *isira* custom (vendetta), miscellaneous customs and beliefs, laws of succession among the Ja-Luo (chiefship goes to eldest son of wife whom father married first), etc. Neither the Ja-Luo nor the Nandi have such animal-love as the Ama-Wanga. The Ithako consider ghosts much larger than life-size. Cremation of a corpse and re-interring the ashes "lays" a ghost. Charms are legion. Artificial deflowering of dead virgins occurs among the Ama-Wanga.

Hutter (F.) Völkergruppierung in Kamerun. (Globus, Brnschw., 1904, LXXXVI, 1-5, map.) The distribution-map suggests an ethnic chaos. The greatest sections are the Bantu and the Sudan-Negroes, the third chief element consisting of intruding non-negro peoples. In German Bornu are the Kanuri, Makari, Musgu, Marghi, besides tribes of Arab lineage (Shóá), some Fula, immigrants from Baghirmi and Wáda, from Dar Rúnga and Dongola. In Adamua are Batta tribes, Fali, Musgu, Kanuri, Shóá, Mbum, Bantu, Baia, Tikar, Haussa, etc. In the primitive forests of the west and south dwell the Fans.

The Fula have followed often the ruins of Hausa "states." Mixture of races has long been taking place here.

Kandt (R.) Ein Marsch am Ostufer des Kiwu. (Ibid., 209-214, 245-249, 11 fgs.) Contains notes on the Watussi (higher classes), Wahunu (Bantu common people), etc. A pariah-folk, the pygmy Batwa, is scattered over the country. The east shore of Lake Kiwu belongs to Ruanda.

Klose (H.) Produktion und Handel Togos. (Ibid., 69-75, 145-149.) Notes on exploitation of oil-palm and its products, caoutchouc, *shi*-palm (*shi*-butter), cocoa-palm (copra), kola-nut, earth-nut, cassava, maize, cotton, caoutchouc, cacao, etc. The spread of such African plants as cassava, maize, and cacao in Africa is remarkable. The oil-palm furnishes oil, sauce, salve, hair-dressing, light, building material, fish-traps, food, drink, etc.

Lessner (Oberltn.) Die Balue- oder Rumpiberge und ihre Bewohner. (Ibid., 273-278, 337-344, 18 fgs.) Contains notes (pp. 277-278) on the Balue, Bakundu, Ngolo, and Batanga, all of Bantu stock. Several albinos (who enjoy no special rôle) were met with. Although these four peoples speak the same language, yet the words for several things (including *father*, *nose*, *dog*,) are not the same in all of them. Tattooing, clothing, and ornaments (comparatively little), objects used in dance (very numerous and manifold), weapons, houses and villages, "palaver"-houses, furniture and utensils, land-culture, domestic animals, etc., are discussed. Tobacco is much used.

New English province (The) of Nigeria. (Nat. Geogr. Mag., Wash., 1904, xv, 433-442, 9 fgs.) Contains notes on the city of Kano and the people of the province, chiefly Hausas.

Offord (J.) Discoveries in Egypt. (Am. Antiq., Chicago, 1904, xxvi, 73-77.) Discusses the inscription of the "Stele of Palermo" (5th or 6th dynasty, relating to Heliopolis), the new papyrus (ca. 410 B. C.) from Luxor, and two new cuneiform tablets from Tel-el Amarna.

— Monuments of primitive Pharaohs. (Ibid., 240-242.) Author thinks that evidence shows that these early monarch,

were not petty princes, but ruled over upper and lower Egypt. It also proves the accuracy of Manetho's lists and the increasing antiquity of Egyptian culture.

Parish von Senftenburg (Freih. O.) Zwei Reisen durch Ruanda 1902 bis 1903. (Globus, Brnswgw., 1904, LXXXVI, 5-13, 73-79, 13 fgs., map.) Based on data of Lieut. von Parish. Contains ethnographic notes on the Watusi (a tall negro people), Mssinga, the ruler of Ruanda, the dwarf executioners of Mssinga (Bagiga or Watwa). The Watwa of the volcanic region are said to be cannibals. The Watwa and Watusi (the ruling element in Ruanda) get along well together.

Pittard (M.) Sur la monnaie du Ba-Souto. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1904, v^e s., v, 142-143.) Describes the *lirale* or copper money of the Basuto from a specimen in the Geneva Museum and one presented to the Anthropological Society.

Sg. Die Festlegung der Westgrenze von Togo. (Globus, Brnswgw., 1904, LXXXVI, 283-286, map.) Contains brief notes on the Moab, Guan tribes, Nawuri, Shanborön, Nanumba (becoming more and more Mohammedanized), Dagbanba, Tjanse, Kusa, Konkomba, Chokosi, etc.

Singer (H.) Eine Begräbnishöhle auf der Insel Bussira, Victoria Nyansa. (Ibid., 80-82, 1 fg.) Notes on a photograph by the late Lieut. von Parish, representing a grave on the island of Bussira, and on the funeral customs of the Wasiba. A sort of strata-deposition of corpses is practised.

— Hauptmann Merkers Monographie über die Masai. (Ibid., 264-268, 10 fgs.) Résumés Capt. M. Merker's *Die Masai. Ethnographische Monographie eines ostafrikanischen Semitenvolkes* (Berlin, 1904). On anthropological, ethnographic and ethnologic grounds (but particularly from study of their myths) M. holds that the Masai are of Semitic lineage, but he probably places too much weight on certain legends. The beginning of Masai immigration he sets at ca. 5000 B. C. Cattle are of great importance for the Masai, but in consequence of the great cattle-plague of some 14-15 years ago, they are in process of change from cattle-nomads to agricul-

turists. To the main part of the book are added ethnobotanical notes and anthropological descriptions of 18 men and 43 women. At pages 286-287 of *Globus* is given the creation myth of the Masai.

Sommerville (M.) Amulets and talismans from Senegal. (Proc. Num. and Antiq. Soc. of Phila., 1902-1903 [1904], 53, 2 pl.) Brief note and photographs of 6 amulets from the Sahara, east of Senegal.

ASIA

Carus (P.) Stone-worship. (Open Ct., Chicago, 1904, XVIII, 45-52, 7 figs.) Treats of stone-worship, votive stones, etc., among the Phenicians.

— Pre-Christian crosses as symbols of chthonic deities. (Ibid., 285-290, 12 figs.) Author notes that the cross is found on tombs in Asia Minor and used in connection with chthonic deities, gods of the lower world, Hades, etc.

— The religion of proto-Semitism. (Ibid., 421-429.) Based on Prof. S. I. Curtiss' *Ursemitische Religion* (Leipzig, 1904), the improved German edition of the author's *Primitive Semitic Religion*, Chicago, 1902.

— Korea. (Ibid., 218-220, 2 figs.) Contains notes on coat-of-arms and *kwes* or trigrams.

— The Rosetta stone. (Ibid., 531-536, 3 figs.) Describes the stone with cuts of the hieroglyphic, demotic, and Greek inscriptions.

— The spinning damsel. (Ibid., 568-569, 1 fig.) Brief account of an ancient bas-relief from Susa of a Semitic (?) maiden spinning, while a slave behind fans her.

— Naram-sin's stele. (Ibid., 563-567, 4 figs.) Describes the stele (now in the Louvre) of Naram-sin (ca. 3750 B. C.) found in the ruins of Susa by DeMorgan. The facial types of the Elamites are reproduced in outlines.

— Japanese leaders. (Ibid., 454-478, 21 figs.) Treats of the Mikado, the Empress, Oyama, Yamagata, Kodowa, Kuroki, Oku, Nodzu, Nogi, Ito, Yamamoto, Togo, Kamimura, Uriu, Hirose, Fukushima (author of patriotic poems as well as a general). Some of these notables represent the Japanese physical type (or types), others, apparently, do not.

Clement (E. W.) The Japanese floral calendar. (Ibid., 6-13, 107-112, 163-165, 213-217, 282-284, 351-354, 394-397, 499-501, 554-557, 615-617, 695-698, 723-731, 28 figs.) Interesting notes on the pine, plum, peach, cherry, wistaria, iris, morning-glory, lotus, *nanakusa* ("seven grasses"), maple, chrysanthemum, camellia, the various month-flowers in poetry, art, etc. The Japanese love a flower as a flower. To them a bouquet is floral murder and the whole theory of Japanese flower arrangement "depends upon the 'language of line' rather than upon mass or color." The arrangement of flowers is an important item in woman's education.

Crabbe (J. J.) Japanese songs and folklore. (Ibid., 277-481.) According to the author "no other nation has so rich a treasury of folk-lore as the Japanese, or has such a wealth of myth and romance," and religion, myth, romance and history are inextricably intertwined. One of the most popular collections of songs and folk-lore is the *Hyak Nin Is'shiu Mine No Kake-hashiki*. The *Takejori Monogatari* was first issued about 1000 years ago. The Japanese variant of Rip van Winkle is given on page 279.

Doolittle (G. E.) Neglected archeological ruins in Coelestria. (Rec. of Past, Wash., 1904, III, 227-233, 12 figs.) Notes on the Libo aqueduct, the temple ruins of Kefr Zebed, Shleefa Niha, the shrine near Kobb Elias, the Kamu' at Hermil (a monument of some hunting monarch, etc.). These ruins have been neglected because so overshadowed by "the titanic ruins of Baalbek." Coelestria was the home of Baal worship.

El-Howie (Ghosn.) Gezer foundation deposits and modern beliefs. (Ibid., 212-216.) Treats of foundation-sacrifices, ancient and modern, of this region in connection with the finding at Tell-el-Jezari (the Gezer of King Solomon) of jars containing bodies of infants, lamps and bowls, in the foundation of dwellings. This was probably to ward of the "evil eye."

— The Drooz of Syria. (Amer. Antiq., Chicago, 1904, XXVI, 167-168.) Notes on beliefs, etc., of the Druses concerning the origin of life, transmigration of souls, etc.

d'Enjoy (P.) De la législation chinoise à l'égard des congrégations religieuses.

(Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1904, v^e s., v, 154-157.) Gives the French version of the legislation of the old Chinese code relative to the Buddhist monks and monasteries, for comparison with recent edicts of the French Government concerning the Catholic "congrégations."

Foster (J. W.) China. (Nat. Geogr. Mag., Wash., xv, 463-478, 2 maps.) Contains some notes on the character of the Chinese peoples.

Gilbert (O.) Babylons Gestirndienst, (Globus, Brnshwg., 1904, LXXXVI, 225-231, 2 fgs.) Treats of the stars in Babylonian mythology and religion, their symbolism and its interpretation, combinations of deities, double-heads, etc. The author holds that these emblems are all *per se* symbols of deities, which later became connected with and were transferred to certain chief stars and constellations. The stars were always subordinated to the gods and not vice versa.

Goldziher (I.) Orientalische Baulegende. (Ibid., 95-96.) Treats of the Persian legend of the building of the castle of Chawarnak by the Greek architect Sinnimār in the fifth century, the country palace of Shāpur I. Connected with this legend was the astrologer's verdict that the King would lose his kingdom for a time and recover it only after "taking golden bread from an iron dish." The architect escapes the King's attempt to destroy him, by making himself wings and flying away. This suggests the classic tale of Dædalus.

von Hahn (C.) Neues über die Kurden. (Ibid., 31-32.) Résumés an address by A. Arkeljan before the Geographical Society of Tiflis. A. maintains that the Kurds are a very mixed race, compounded of Medes, Mongols, Tatars, Armenians, Turks, Arabs, etc., and not a somewhat pure Iranian people as is generally believed. They number altogether about 1,000,000, divided into some 100 "tribes," partly nomadic, partly half-nomadic. In religion they are strict Sunnites. Divorce is easy, hospitality a sacred duty, theft and robbery works of valor.

Harper (R. F.) Exploration and discovery in Babylonia. (Am. Antiq., Chicago, 1904, xxvi, 177-179.) Notes

on the excavations at Bismya, where large ruins exist, from which rich results are expected.

Hau (K.) German excavations in Babylon, 1901 and 1902. (Rec. of Past, Wash., 1904, III, 166-183, 6 fgs.) Describes the excavations of the "Kasr" mound and the remains discovered (clay sculptures, cylinders, glazed tiles, documents found in coffins, explorations of the temple, palace, fortifications, etc.). Among the finds are a new text of King Nabopolassar, a hymn to Marduk, etc.

— German excavations in Fara. (Ibid., 233-243, 6 fgs., map.) Describes investigations of 1902-1903, at Fara and Abu Hatab. Résumé from official reports of the German Oriental Society.

Hedin (S.) De vetenskapliga resultaten af min sista resa. (Ymer, Stkhlm., 1904, XXIV, 237-258, maps.) Résumés scientific results of last journey in central Asia, 1899-1902, which are to appear in English in six volumes. Of great interest are the excavations in old Lobnor.

Henderson (A. E.) Survey of Cyzicus. (Rec. of Past, Wash., 1904, III, 355-364, 7 fgs., map.) Describes situation and topography of the ruins of Cyzicus on the southern shore of the Sea of Marmora. The chief ruin is that of "the colossal temple of Hadrian." Others are the "theater," the "honey-maiden's palace," etc.

Henning (C. L.) Die sumerische Grundlage der vorderasiatischen Schöpfungssage. (Globus, Brnshwg., 1904, LXXXVI, 46-49, 58-61, 1 fg.) Résumés the recent writings of Zimmern, Tiele, Radau, etc., particularly the last. Radau endeavors to prove the "Sumerian" origin of the Babylonian creation myth, added to Tiele's opinion ("by far the greater part of Babylonian religious ideas were already in the possession of the Sumerians").

Hervey (D. F. A.) Malay games. (J. Anthr. Inst., Lond., 1903, XXXIII, 284-304, 8 fgs.) Describes briefly 63 games, chiefly children's, and mostly as played in Malacca. Some of these games resemble: Hide-and-seek, Tom Tiddler's Ground, Oranges and Lemons, French and English, Marbles, Hopscotch, Pitch and Toss, etc.

Janke (A.) Das Schlachtfeld am Grani-kus. (Ibid., 129-133, 6 fgs., map.) J. does not confirm Kiepert's opinion as to the old course of the Granicus, nor his site for the battle-field—the lowest course of the stream has most in its favor.

Joyce (T. A.) On the physical anthropology of the Oases of Khotan and Keriya. (J. Anthr. Inst., Lond., 1903, XXXIII, 305-324, 2 pl., tables.) Treats of cephalic nasal and facial indices, stature, thickness of lips, color of hair and eyes, etc., of 23 individuals from Khotan and 16 from Keriya measured by Dr M. A. Stein during his recent archeological investigation in Chinese Turkestan. The ethnic affinities of these people are discussed at some length. A Turki element has probably modified the Khotanese more than the Galchas, whom they much resemble, also a large Tibetan admixture. The Keriya have a larger Turki element and perhaps also some Mongol. Both Khotanese and Keriya are in the main "Aryan" and descendants of Lapouge's *Homo alpinus*.

Karsten (Paula) Abbaji Radscha und sein Schwager Tinnäll. (Globus, Brnschw., 1904, LXXXVI, 138-140.) Text in German of a Tamil legend of Tinnäll, a sort of Oriental Eulenspiegel.

Laufer (B.) Religiöse Toleranz in China. (Ibid., 1904, LXXXV, 219-220.) Criticizes somewhat severely J. J. M. de Groot's recent book *Sectarianism and Religious Persecution in China* (2 vols., Amsterdam: 1903-1904), which Dr L. considers very partial and often inexact, and unjust in suppressing references to edicts of toleration, while careful to cite all intolerant acts. China never burned witches, had no inquisition, and never destroyed primitive civilizations. Any Chinese can change his religion at will. The growth of Buddhist clericism and the "dead hand" of the church are dangers to China as similar conditions have been in Europe. China has tolerated Buddhists, Parsees, Manicheans, Mazdeans, Nestorians, Jews, and Mohammedans before Christians of to-day, and she can in no way be styled intolerant and religiously bigoted.

Lyle (T. H.) Notes on the ancient pottery kilns at Sawankalok, Siam. (J. Anthr. Inst., Lond., 1903, XXXIII, 238-245, 1 pl., 4 fgs.) Gives results of ten days' investigation of the Sawankalok

kilns said to belong to the time of King Phra Roang (fifth or sixth century, A. D.), and the pottery found there. In an appended "note" (pages 244-245) Mr C. H. Read points out that Mr Lyle's material makes it certain that celadon ware was made in Siam in ancient times in considerable quantity and of a kind closely resembling the Chinese kind.

Meyer (A.) Tasch-Rabat. (Globus, Brnschw., 1904, LXXXVI, 41-45, 8 fgs.) Résumés N. N. Pantusov's article published in 1902 on the ruins of Tasch-Rabat on the Russo-Chinese frontier (Kashgar caravan road), the remains of a Nestorian monastery—these monks were already in central Asia by the 7th century.

Myres (J. L.) The early pot-fabrics of Asia Minor. (J. Anthr. Inst., Lond., 1903, XXXIII, 367-400, 4 pl., 11 fgs.) Discusses the black polished fabric of Hissarlik and its homologues,—Hissarlik is "the pier-head of Asia toward S. E. Europe, the *tête de pont* of Europe toward N. W. Asia"; the red-faced fabric of Hissarlik II and its homologues; the painted style of Cappadocia (distribution, fabrics, forms, ornament, post-Mycenæan and Mycenæan accretions, pre-Mycenæan geometrical residuum, residual Cappadocian style), a Syro-Cappadocian promise of ceramic art. The last the author argues from the decorative repertoire, the lavish use of red paint, the treatment of pot-surface, etc.—the white-ground fabric may be due to the local occurrence of *meerschauum*.

Niehus (H.) Die Zuckerfabrikation des indischen Bauern. (Globus, Brnschw., 1904, LXXXVI, 167-171, 7 fgs.) Describes the making of sugar to-day by the Hindu peasantry. The old sugar-mill is not yet extinct.

Oppert (G.) Erinnerungen an Indien. (Ibid., 249-252.) Critique of Dr Paul Deussen's *Erinnerungen an Indien* (Kiel u. Leipzig, 1904). Dr O. considers the author rather unjust and unsympathetic toward the English, and instances a case in which an educated Brahman, an M. A., did not consider it wrong for a judge to receive money from the two parties to a cause, provided he returned his to the loser.

Ranke (H.) Business house of Murashu Sons of Nippur. (Rec. of Past, Wash.

1904, III, 364-374, 8 fgs.) Résumés Rev. A. T. Clay's *Business Documents of Murashu Sons of Nippur* (Phila., 1904), which treats of the cuneiform tablets (found at Nippur in 1893) recording the business transactions (464-424 B. C., and 423-405 B. C.) of a firm of that city. The number of Aramaic indorsements is notable,—Babylonian may have been at this late period in use only for literary and legal purposes, etc.

Regnault (J.) *L'hygiène chez les Chinois*. (Rev. Scientif., Paris, 1904, 5^e s., II, 582-585, 617-620, 651-655.) Treats of houses, clothing, food, drink, opium, tobacco (recent), physical exercise, sex, childhood, diseases (particularly small-pox), death. The "combination of natural science and general hygiene obscured by superstition," which passes for hygiene in China, is called *foung-choei*, "wind-water"; and the primitive hygienist is *foung choei ti*.

von Reitzenstein (Frh.) *Die Silberinsel bei Chinkiang*. (Globus, Brnschw., 1904, LXXXVI, 217-218, 1 fg., map.) Notes on the former summer seat of the Chinese imperial family, "Silver Island" in the Yang-tse-kiang. The pagoda of the near-by town of Chinkiang is the subject of legend.

Views of Lhasa. (Nat. Geogr. Mag., Wash., 1905, XVI, 27-38.) Selected from pictures taken by the Buriat Tsbikov and the Kalmuck Norzunov on their recent visit to Tibet.

Wright (F. B.) *Ancient caravan routes of China*. (Rec. of Past, Wash., 1904, III, 163-166, 5 fgs.) Brief notes on the Nankin-Turfan-Kashgar-Kuldja, and Pekin-Urga-Kiakhta-Baikal-Semipalatinsk caravan routes, the Chinese wall, etc.

INDONESIA, AUSTRALASIA, POLYNESIA

Bewohner (Die) *der westlichen Torresstrasse-Inseln*. (Globus, Brnschw., 1904, LXXXVI, 177-181, 3 fgs.) Résumés the fifth volume of the Reports of the Anthropological Expedition to Torres Strait, *Sociology, Magic and Religion of the Western Islanders* (Cambridge, 1904). See page 132.

Dr Heinrich Schnee's *Buch über den Bismarckarchipel*. (Ibid., 152-156, 6 fgs.) Résumés Dr Schnee's *Bilder aus der*

Südsee (Berlin, 1904), which treats chiefly of ethnographic matters. The population is estimated (rather low) at 200,000, many losses taking place, especially of women and children, through vengeance-feuds. The peoples of the Matty and Durour islands, where culture is *sui generis*, Dr S. thinks, possess a strain of Chinese or Japanese blood. His linguistic map, exclusive of some of the smaller islands, counts 9 stocks, from Papuan-like to Polynesian. The Manus are said to have a special word for 10,000. An inter-island system of signals by smoke and fire exists. The Bismarck Islanders are still one of the wildest peoples of the Pacific, and cannibalism is prevalent among many tribes. The pile-dwellings of Mok Mandrian, are interesting. The *duk-duk* of Gazelle peninsula is an importation from New Mecklenburg.

Fraser (J.) *Some notes on the ethnology of the New Hebrides*. (Am. Antiq., Chicago, 1904, XXVI, 28-31.) Discusses the origin of the blacks ("negroid, not negro") of New Hebrides, etc. Dr F., who locates the "original home of the undivided human family" in a "portion of High Asia, to the east of Mesopotamia," brings the negroes into Africa, Asia, and the Pacific islands by a wide dispersion. That the New Hebrides black is negroid is due to race intermixture—three streams of immigration into these islands (Malay the last).

Furness (H. F., 3d) *The stone money of Uap, Western Carolines*. (Trans. Dept. Arch., Univ. of Penn., Phila., 1904, I, 51-60, 4 fgs.) Describes the *fei* or stone money (in diameter from 1 to 12 feet) of Uap—quarried and shaped 400 miles away in the Pelew Is., and brought thence in canoes or rafts. No attribute of age or sacredness attaches to them and they have no practical or intrinsic value. Mr F. thinks "they present to the people a certain visible and tangible amount of labor expended in their production," are, in fact, primitive "certificates of deposit of work." Actual possession on one's own property is not necessary, indeed one at the bottom of the sea is said to have served just as well, its sinking having become common knowledge.

Hagen (B.) *Die Gajos auf Sumatra*. (Globus, Brnschw., 1904, LXXXVI, 24-30, 13 fgs.) Physically the Gajos are

only "grown children,"—they have remained at the child-stage, and, with the Alas, represent "the old primitive or pre-Malay population of Sumatra more purely and less mixed than the Bataks." Their pandanus-weaving is noteworthy. The Bataks show a more advanced, less fluctuating culture than the Gajos; otherwise there are close resemblances between them. Close relations are suggested by Dr H. between the Toradjas and Toalas of Celebes, the Veddas and even some South American Indians. References are made to Dr S. Hurgonje's book *Het Gajoland en zijne bewoners* (Batavia, 1903).

Krämer (A.) Der Wert der Südseekeulen für Völkerbeziehungen. (Ibid., 125–128, 3 fgs.) Describes three clubs, —from Tutuila (Samoa), from Fiji, and from a grave at Truxillo, Peru, the last "thoroughly Tongan" in form and ornament. South Pacific clubs have been reported also from Alaska, etc. These are all probably incidental imports. The relations between the Spaniards in Peru and the Pacific islands might account for the Truxillo club.

Mathews (R. H.) Languages of the Kamilaroi and other aboriginal tribes of New South Wales. (J. Anthr. Inst., Lond., 1903, xxxiii, 259–283.) Gives grammatical sketches of the Kamilaroi and Darkinjung languages, with notes on the Yuan (a mystic tongue used in the Bora ceremonies), the Wallarai, Wirairairai and Guinbrai dialects, a vocabulary of some 900 words of the Kamilaroi and Thurawal tongues. Appended are also notes on some native tribes of Victoria, S. Australia, and Queensland. The Kamilaroi has an inclusive and exclusive plural of the first personal pronouns.

— Language des Kurnu, tribu d'indigènes de la Nouvelle Galles du Sud. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1904, v^e s., v, 132–138.) Résumé of the grammar of the Kurnu, an Australian tribe on the river Darling in New South Wales. The pronouns have certain special features.

Meyer (A. B.) Alte Südseegegenstände in Amerika. (Globus, Brnschw., 1904, lxxxvi, 202–203, 1 fg.) Brief notes on a "Samoan club" from Peru and a mask from Atacama, the South Pacific origin of which is probably post-Columbian. See *Krämer*.

— *und Richter* (O.) Das indonesische Webgestell. (Ibid., 172, 1 fg.) Gives a more exact figure of the Indonesian weaving-apparatus. See previous title.

— —. Ethnographische Miscellen II. (Abhandl. u. Ber. d. K. Zool. u. Anthr.-Ethn. Mus. zu Dresden, 1903, x, Nr. 6, viii + 102, 4 pl., 10 fgs.) Treats of spirit-traps in the East Indian archipelago (1–7), brass shields from the Moluccas (8–15), brass breast-plate from the Moluccas (16–18), weaving-apparatus from the East Indies, particularly Gorontalo in North Celebes (19–67), *Kain Béntenan*, or cloths from the island of Bentenan; the bronze age in Celebes, rings, ornaments, weapons, — prehistoric and historic (72–91), the stone age in Celebes (92–102). The "soul-traps" are of two chief types, the "cage" and the "boat." The prototype of the brass-shields is to be found in the northern Moluccas, but they are probably to be traced back to the Spanish immigrants, though indigenous origin is not yet excluded by the evidence. The data do not allow one to dogmatize as to the origin of Malaysian weaving, — it may have been of indigenous origin or have spread later from the Asiatic continent through Hindu influences. The bronze remains seem to indicate the former existence of a prehistoric copper or bronze culture (last relics of primitive Malay bronze culture) more or less repressed by iron, etc., — this bronze culture was of Indian origin. Fetishistic use of stone implements is reported from various regions of Celebes; also "holy stone stocks." Stone axes (except those found by the Sarasins in the caves of the Toalas) have always served previously for amulets. Evidence of a former stone age are numerous in Celebes.

Parkinson (R.) Tätowierung der Mogemokinsulaner. (Globus, Brnschw., 1904, lxxxvi, 15–17, 3 fgs.) According to P. the statement of Kubary that the Yap tattooing is found on Mogemok ("Mackenzie Islands") is not quite correct, as there are notable differences as well as resemblances. The tattooing of the women, while simpler, is very characteristic. The Mogemok tattooing is in some respects like that of Nukumanu and Liueniua. The men's tattooing has considerable variation.

Schmidt (W.) Eine Papuasprache auf Neupommern. (Ibid., 79-80.) A close study of the Salka language of New Britain, according to Father S., makes it Papuan in character. Papuoid features occur in the personal pronoun, possessive, noun, adjective, numeral, and verb. The numeral system is of the two-root and partly of the quinary-vegesimal. S. expects to find other more or less Papuan languages farther south and also in the Solomon islands.

Seidel (H.) Tobi in Westmikronesien eine deutsche Insel mit acht Namen. (Ibid., 13-15.) The proper appellation of this many-named island seems to be "Tobi," the *Kadogube* of Kubary is of uncertain origin. The natives of Tobi in 1832 were fierce savages who enslaved and ill-treated shipwrecked sailors.

— Saipan, die Hauptinsel der deutschen Marianen. (Ibid., 278-282.) Contains some notes on the natives, the *métis* Chamorros and their history (the island was resettled in 1815, after the original inhabitants had been exterminated or transported by the Spaniards).

Taté (M.) Rondelle percée en coquille, Nouvelles-Hebrides. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1904, 5^e s., v, 115.) Brief description of a shell breast ornament of the native chiefs of the New Hebrides. Some similar objects found in the prehistoric "stations" of western Europe were probably worn in the same manner.

AMERICA

Barber (E. A.) The ceramic literature of the Pennsylvania Germans. (Proc. Num. and Antiq. Soc. of Phila., 1902-1903 [1904], 83-98, 6 fgs.) Under the heads of humor, superstitions, philosophy, questionable inscriptions, history, sentiment, eating, religion, the author gives English translations of numerous inscriptions on slip-decorated earthenware, mainly in the superb collection of the Pennsylvania Museum, which perpetuate proverbs and *spoken* folk-lore. This "curious phase of the potters art flourished in eastern Pennsylvania for nearly a century and a half"—its existence was an accidental discovery some 10 years ago.

Beauvois (E.) La Grande-Irland ou pays de blancs précolombiens du Nouveau-Monde. (J. Soc. d. Amér. de Paris, 1904,

N. S., I, 189-229, map.) Historical and critical study of the evidence as to the existence and location of the *Hvitramannaland* ("white man's land") of the Icelandic sagas. The author, who accepts the "evidence," places this region up the St. Lawrence "near modern Quebec, which may have been the capital of the Gaelic colony, as it was later of New France."

Boman (E.) Groupes de tumulus préhispaniques dans la vallée de Lerma, République Argentine. (L'Homme Préhist., Paris, 1904, II. extr., pp. 1-11, 5 fgs.) Describes briefly the tumulus of Pucará de Lerma—group A contains 1047 tumuli, group B 158, and group C 463—in all 1268. The investigations of the author were made in 1901 and 1903. These tumuli appear to have been constructed and grouped according to lines previously adopted. They are undoubtedly of Indian (Calchaqui?) origin, but are not grave-mounds, nor hut-foundations; they may be garden-mounds or ceremonial seats.

Castells (F. De P.) The ruins of Indian Church in British Honduras. (Am. Antiq., Chicago, 1904, xxvi, 32-37, 2 fgs.) Describes "temple," etc., at Indian Church, a mahogany-cutter settlement in northern Belize—the Indian name *Ichinchech* is said to be an imitation of the English, but more likely *vice versa*. These ruins may be of considerable importance for Mayan archeology. At the mouth of New river are the ruins of Santa Rita. Indian Church is on the way to Yaxhaa lake, where other ruins exist.

Charnay (D.) Les explorations de Téo-bert Maler. (J. Soc. d. Améric. de Paris, 1904, N. S., I, 289-308, 2 fgs.) Critique of Maler's *Researches in the Usumasinilla Valley*, 1898-1900 (Memoirs Peab. Mus., vol. II, 1901-1903). Charnay objects to the name Yaxchilan for "Lorillard City" and to certain spellings, the use of the term *acropolis* (there are no fortresses in "Anahuac"). He agrees with Maler that Palenque was in existence at the time of the Spanish conquest, but thinks that it was Tayasal where Cortez stopped in 1524. C. considers Copan the junction of two branches of the same civilization. The oldest monuments, according to C., date from the 11th century at Comalcalco; the latest (middle of 17th century) are at

Tayasal. The whole Yucatecan civilization is thus quite modern and "has nothing to do with the fossil horse and the Abbé Brasseur's geologic epochs."

Chithero (T.) Site of Mascouten rediscovered. (*Am. Antiq.*, Chicago, 1904, xxvi, 84-88.) Author argues that the Mascouten of Marquette (1673), Allouez, and other early explorers and writers, located by Dablon, in 1675, "in the midst of a terrestrial paradise," was situated in Seymour's valley at the head of Mud lake on the banks of the Running Swan, as evidenced by archeological remains and the ruins of fortifications, etc. The Mascoutens are identified with the *Gens du Feu* or "Fire Indians."

Dana (C. E.) Fitch and his predecessors in steam-navigation. (*Proc. Num. and Antiq. Soc. of Phila.*, 1902-1903 [1904], 47-82, 4 pl., 3 figs.) Interesting illustrated account of the beginning of the steamboat in America, Pennsylvania in particular.

Exploration of Jacob's Cavern. (*Rec. of Past, Wash.*, 1904, III, 347-351, 2 figs.) Résumés account given by C. Peabody and W. K. Moorehead in *Bull. I, Dept. of Arch., Phillips Academy* (1904). Jacob's cavern, in the limestone region of the Ozark uplift, contained traces of human occupancy (six burials, flint implements, thousands of flint flakes, split bones, etc.). The antiquity of man's residence is suggested by the type of implements, pictographs, etc. The cave man here was not the Osage Indian, nor the present tribes of the lower Mississippi.

Exploration (The) of the Potter Creek cave, California. (*Ibid.*, 275-282, 2 figs.) Résumé from the monograph of W. J. Sinclair (q. v.)

Fischer (H.) Eine altemexikanische Steinfigur. (*Globus, Brnschw.*, 1904, LXXXV, 445-348, 5 figs.) Describes a nephritoid stone figure of Quetzalcoatli, the wind-god (partly represented as a skeleton), now in the Stuttgart Museum. In the various parts of the figure are many symbols. The back has the sun-disc, Tonatiuh, etc.

Förstemann (E.) Die Stela J. von Copan. (*Ibid.*, 361-363, 2 figs.) F. concludes that this stela, dating from 1496-1510, relates to the appearance on the coast of unknown foreigners. Comparison is suggested with the inscription of Piedras

Negras of about the same date, which resembles Stela J in many respects.

Gold plates and figures from Costa Rica. (*Rec. of Past, Wash.*, 1904, III, 282-286, 4 figs.) Notes on a collection from ancient tombs in central Costa Rica, made by Don Juan Lau Don and now in the possession of Mr G. C. Dissette, of Glenville, Ohio. The workmanship is fine and the carving delicate. The bells have little clappers of gold. The small animal figures are skilfully designed.

Gordon (G. B.) Chronological sequence in the Maya Ruins of Central America. (*Trans. Dept. Archeol., Univ. of Penn.*, 1904, I, 61-66.) From archeological evidence (decorative designs, conditions of formations of ruined buildings, in particular), Dr G. argues that "the earliest unquestioned date is one found at Copan. The movement from south to north (Copan to Chichen Itza) covered about three centuries. Maya culture developed in the region in which its remains have been found. Doubtless dates earlier and later than those now known will be discovered.

Gunn (J. M.) History of the pueblos of Laguna and Acoma. (*Rec. of Past, Wash.*, 1904, III, 291-310, 323-344, 7 figs.) Résumés old Spanish explorer's accounts, etc., the struggles with the invaders, etc. At pages 330-337 some of the native traditions as to the origin of these pueblos are given. Their history since cession to the United States in 1848 is stated in brief and the prophecy of She-ake, to which Coronado is here said to have alluded, referred to as having been now fulfilled. The author spoils the effect of his paper by asking if the Queres Indians might not be refugees from Tyre after the conquest by Alexander, etc.

Humbert (J.) "L'archivo" du consulat de Cadiz et le commerce de l'Amérique. (*J. Soc. d. Améric., de Paris*, 1904, N. S., I, 231-236.) Describes the archives of Cadiz relating to American trade, 1558-1815.

— La première occupation allemande du Vénézuéla au XVI^e siècle, période dite des Welser, 1528-1556. (*Ibid.*, 309-320.) Sketches the history of the German colonists Ynguer, Saylor, the Welser, etc., in Venezuela 1528-1556.

Immigration (Our) during 1904. (Nat. Geogr. Mag., Wash., 1905, xvi, 15-27, 8 figs.) Résumés Report of Commissioner General of Immigration Peck. The "racial" classification is into Teutonic, "Iberic," Celtic, Slavic, Mongolic, etc.

ten Kate (H.) Anthropologische Publikationen aus La Plata. (Globus, Brnschw., 1904, LXXXVI, 268.) Brief notes on three recent publications of Dr Lehmann-Nitsche treating of *arthritis deformans* in ancient Patagonians, *brachyphalangia*, and "mortar holes" in rocks of the Sierra de Córdoba.

Kroeber (A. L.) The languages of the coast of California south of San Francisco. (Univ. of Calif. Public., Amer. Arch. and Ethn., Berkeley, 1904, II, 29-80.) Treats phonetic, grammatic, and lexical characters of Chumash, Salinan, Esselen, and Costanoan. Chumash and Salinan, while not genetically related, constitute a morphological group. Another such group is formed by Esselen and Costanoan. The only continuous text obtained was in Costanoan. Chumash has an article, *ma*, and Salinan a plural in verbs. Esselen has case-suffixes. Costanoan has preposed particles, but no suffixes. This article will be welcome to the students of American Indian comparative philology by reason of the accuracy of its data and the real information it conveys.

— Types of Indian culture in California. (Ibid., 81-103.) Discusses briefly habitat, food, dwellings, arts, social organization, ceremonies, shamanism, mythology, culture-hero, origin and creation myths, etc.

de La Grasserie (R.) Les langues de Costa-Rica et les idiomes apparentés. (J. Soc. d. Améric. de Paris, 1904, N. S., I, 153-187.) Gives grammatical sketches of Bribri, Terraba, Brunca, Guatuso, Chibcha, Cuna, Koggaba; tables of resemblances in numerals, personal pronouns, substantives, etc., — after Uhle, Thiel, Pittier, etc.; phonetic rules; comparative vocabulary (pp. 183-187) of Bribri, Cabecar, Terraba, Brunca, Guatuso, Chibcha, Dorasque, Guaymi, Cuna. All these languages, with certain others, make up one stock, which ought to be called Chibchan.

Lejeal (L.) Un petit problème de théologie Méxicaine. (Ibid., 257-361.) Treats

of Centeotl, "the Aztec Ceres," and her cult. The author inquires why a pacific and joyous cult (that of fecundity and the perpetuation of life) came to be deformed and degenerate. Beside a more primitive (Toltec and Totonac) Centeotl existed another (Aztec) with sanguinary rites.

— Explorations et découvertes dans les régions Andines. (Ibid., 262-265.) Notes on the expeditions of MM. Rivet, de Créqui, Montfort, Granger, etc. See *Rivet*.

— L'exposition de la Mission Française de l'Amérique du Sud au Palais du Trocadéro. (Ibid., 321-328, 2 pl.) Contains brief notes on the excavations in Argentina, Tiahuanaco, Tarija (pottery), etc.

McSweeney (Z. F.) The character of our immigration, past and present. (Nat. Geogr. Mag., Wash., 1905, xvi, 1-15, chart.) Discusses world-migrations, early American immigration, immigration during 19th century, immigrants from Italy, Austria-Hungary and Russia, the Finns, Greeks and Syrians, the Chinese, blending of the "American" race, effects of unchecked immigration, contract-labor law, the examination of immigrants, etc. Author takes optimistic view of ability of America to receive and make over her immigrants. The "toughest problem" is presented by the Syrians.

Marcel (G.) Un texte ethnographique inédit du XVIII^e siècle. (J. Soc. d. Améric. de Paris, 1904, N. S., I, 133-151.) Gives text of MS. (ca. 1787) by a surgeon named La Croix containing notes on the Indians of French Guiana at the end of the eighteenth century — physical characters, clothing, religion, marriage (the *couvade* is described but not named), festivals, arms, chiefs, etc.). The author notes the existence of a jargon for intercommunication between Indians and Europeans.

— L'inscription du Rupunumi. (Ibid., 387-390, 1 fig.) Describes the curious "inscription," which includes a number of European letters, said to have been found by Nicholas Horstman in 1739. It is probably of European (Portuguese?) origin.

Moorehead (W. K.) Some unknown forms of stone objects. (Rec. of Past, Wash., 1904, III, 268-274, 9 figs.)

Treats of finished and unfinished objects of the "winged-perforated" class. Mr M. thinks reed drills were preferred to those of flint or bone. Other curved stone objects are figured and described — the "bird" and "butterfly" types, etc. The author's plea for Latin names ought not to be heard.

Morice (A. G.) Du lac Stuart à l'Océan Pacifique. (Bull. Soc. Neuchât. de Géogr., 1904, xv, 32-80, 2 figs., map.) Contains notes on the Indian names of lakes and rivers (pp. 53-56), and on the Déné Indians of the country traversed.

Peet (S. D.) Comparison of the codices with the ordinary pictographs. (Am. Antiq., Chicago, 1904, xxvi, 137-152, 9 figs.) Cites evidence to show that "to those who have become familiar with the pictographs and other symbols which are still common among the uncivilized tribes, there is a very close connection between them, and both treat of the same subject," — calendars and religious ceremonies chiefly.

— The suastika and fire worship in America. (Ibid., 185-192, 4 figs.) Treats chiefly of the Navaho fire-dance and the Aztec "new fire."

— The ethnography of art in America. (Ibid., 201-224, 21 figs.) General discussion of sculptured art, ethnographic districts, graphic arts, picture-writing, symbolic figures and hieroglyphs, personal decorations and ornaments, jewelry, basketry, musical instruments, etc.

— Archeological researches in Costa Rica. (Ibid., 249-256, 13 figs.) Based on C. V. Hartman's *Archeological Researches in Costa Rica* (Stockholm, 1904), which it résûmés in part.

— The red men of Brazil. (Ibid., 41-46, 2 figs.) Ethnographic notes based on a recent work of Rev. Hugh C. Tucker.

Preuss (K. Th.) Der Ursprung der Menschenopfer in Mexico. (Globus, Brnswgw., 1904, LXXXVI, 108-119, 1 fig.) Treats of the renewing of the sun and fire gods, the death of the deities of rain and vegetation, the origin of god-sacrifice, etc. The festivals of the sun and fire gods are for the most part a renewal of the sun by killing a deity and the spring and harvest festivals a bloody rejuvenation of the spring-god and the old harvest-mother, for the purpose of

making her capable of the production of new vegetation. Out of the sacrifice of gods came that of man.

— Der XIV. Internationale Amerikanistenkongress in Stuttgart, 18. bis 23. August 1904. (Ibid., 199-202.) Good résûmés of proceedings and chief papers presented.

Prince (L. B.) The stone lions of Cochiti. (Rec. of Past, Wash., 1904, III, 151-160, 2 figs.) Describes what the author calls "the most important specimen of aboriginal sculpture in the United States," and the pueblo to which these lions belonged. The tale of its destruction by fire is also given. The lions face the east, "a fact no doubt having symbolic significance." They have suffered from the vandalism of ignorant herdsmen. The author compares the enclosure of Stonehenge, etc.

Reid (W. M.) Mohawk pottery. (Ibid., 184-188, 4 pl.) Treats of the pottery of the Mohawk valley — the author's collection includes 65 decorated fragments of as many different vessels. In the sand on the shore of Lake Pleasant was found recently a whole pot of large size — this, the Hanson, the Richmond, and the Horrack pots were all found in the Adirondack region.

Rivet (Dr) Le "huicho" des indiens Colorados. (Bull. Soc. d' Anthr. de Paris, 1904, v^e s., v, 116-117.) Notes on the *huicho* of the Colorado Indians of western Ecuador, a deadly disease characterized by an irresistible tendency to sleep. The Colorados' method of curing it is "an ethnographic curiosity." One ingredient is human urine. *Huicho* may have analogies with the well-known African "sleeping-sickness." It attacks foreign Indians and whites first, then the Colorados.

— Les Indiens de Mallasquer: Etude ethnologique. (Ibid., 144-152.) Treats briefly of environment, dwellings, clothing, agriculture (banana, sugar-cane, coca, yucca, maize and several fruits, including fine pineapples), domestic animals (cattle), and fowls, food (banana chief basis), drink (*guarapo*, fermented sugar-cane juice), coca-chewing (from the age of 7 years up), trade and commerce (children of 5-6 are already porters), dysentery (as fatal and as feared as small-pox), chiefs, marriage (curious "civil"

ceremony), priests (the coming of the priest of Cumbal is the event of the year), "priostes" (the Indians who pay for the festivals, etc.). These Indians are Catholic in name only and they are more affected by the maleficent *vujá* of their pagan past than by all the new figures of Christianity. On pages 150-151 are given the chief anthropometrical data of 6 individuals, all male. The cephalic index is generally brachycephalic. Mallesquer is in northern Ecuador, west of the Cordillera.

Schmidt (M.) Aus den Ergebnissen meiner Expedition in das Schingüquellgebiet. (Globus, Brnschw., 1904, LXXXVI, 119-125, 16 fgs.) Treats of ornament-motifs (fire-fans, wall-friezes, etc.) of the Bakairi. Also maize straw and cob figures of animals, pencil-drawings of animals, etc., including several of the author, to whom the native artists assigned some Indian characteristics. Some of the wall-frieze patterns were said by the Indians to refer to marks on tortoises, snakes, etc. The wall-frieze patterns are related to those of the fire-fans.

Simmons (H. J.) Human bones found near Galveston. (Am. Antiq., Chicago, 1904, XXVI, 122-123.) Notes on remains (bones, pottery sherds, beads) found in shell and sand deposits in the ballast pits on the railroad near Galveston, Texas. One layer of bones was found 3 feet below the surface, another at sea-level about 20 feet below the surface. A very large number of skulls were discovered. The steam shovel employed destroyed very many.

Sinclair (W. J.) The exploration of the Potter Creek cave. (Univ. Calif. Publ., Amer. Arch. and Ethnol., Berkeley, 1904, II, 1-27, 12 pl.) Describes cave and contents, rediscovered in 1902, the first Californian cave to be systematically excavated and explored, 1902-1903. No human bones were found, but certain implement like bone fragments may be human artifacts, — these polished pieces of bone "closely resemble many of the rough implements from the shell-mounds of California." The cave fauna is not too old to negative contemporaneity with man.

Smith (H. I.) The archeology of the Dakotas. (Rec. of Past, Wash., 1904, III, 220-221.) Notes on shell rings from neck of skeleton (from grave in the

Turtle mountains) now in the American Museum of Natural History (N. Y.), and other Dakota relics.

— The cairns or stone sepulchers of British Columbia and Washington. (Ibid., 243-254, 5 fgs., map.) Résumé from H. I. Smith and G. Fowke's *Cairns of British Columbia and Washington* (Mem. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y. 1901, IV, pt. II).

— Shell heaps of the lower Fraser river, British Columbia. (Am. Antiq., Chicago, 1904, XXVI, 235-236.) Notes from a paper printed in the *Memoirs of the American Museum of Natural History*.

— A Michigan earth-work and its impending loss. (Ibid., 121-122.) Brief account of a prehistoric earthwork in Ogemaw co., probably a fort, with plea for its preservation by the public.

von den Steinen (K.) Ausgrabungen an der Valenciasee. (Globus, Brnschw., 1904, LXXXVI, 101-108, 29 fgs.) Describes the excavations of 1903 near Lake Valencia, Venezuela, made by A. Jahn for the Berlin Museum, — the finds included 32 skulls, 140 stone implements, more than 100 clay objects, 28 neck charms, and many ornaments and fragments of pottery. The culture revealed is a type of pre-Columbian stone age, and the number of tumuli and urns discovered indicate that in these *cerritos* were buried a series of generations. Noteworthy is a little clay pot on three legs with a human face showing a nose-ring. Neck-chains seem to have been the most common ornaments. The *cerrito*-population of Indian descent contains few of pure blood. According to the maps of the 16th century the Meregoto, a Cariban tribe, occupied the region in question.

Stoddard (H. L.) The abstruse significance of the numbers thirty-six and twelve. (Am. Antiq., Chicago, 1904, XXVI, 153-164, 6 fgs.) Discusses at length the origin and meaning of the discoidal stone and statues discovered near Menard's mound, Arkansas, in the spring of 1901. The outer edge of this jasper discoidal has 36 semicircles and on the underside is a phallic symbol, a *yoni* conventionalized (the male figure has a Mongolian cast of features, the headdress of the female suggests Egypt). This wonderful find is regarded as evidence of prehistoric Asiatic culture in America.